

THE COMBINATION OF BEGONIA FUCHSIAEFOLIA (A.DC.) WARBURG

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Warburg in Engler und Prantl's natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien 3, 6a: 146. 1894, published a new combination of names: Begonia fuchsiaefolia (A.DC.) Warburg, for a plant in Begonia section Casparya subsection Stibadotheca, as can be seen from the following passage:

Sect. XLV. *Casparya* A. DC. (als Gatt. z. T.) ♂: 4 Blhb., Stf. frei, A. linear, Connectiv häufig weit hervorragend. ♀: 5—6 Blhb., Gr. 3, häufig lange bleibend, 2spaltig, aber die Äste wieder mehrspaltig, die Verzweigungen aufrecht, rings von Papillen umgeben. Samenleisten 2spaltig, vom Innenwinkel der Fächer ausgehend. Fr. nur selten mit deutlichen Flügeln, dagegen meist 3kantig und gewöhnlich diese Kanten oben in je ein Horn auslaufend, an diesen Kanten schließlich aufspringend. — Aufrechte oder kletternde z. T. vielleicht schlingende Halbsträucher mit fiedernervigen B. — Etwa 44 Arten in den Anden.

§ 4. *Stibadotheca* Klotzsch (als Gatt.) Connectiv in eine Borste auslaufend. — 2 Arten in den Anden Kolumbiens und Ecuadors, *B. ferruginea* L. fil. (Fig. 47 F) und *B. fuchsiaefolia* (A. DC.) Warb.

Upon its publication this combination was duely listed under Begonia in Supplement I (p. 53) of Index Kewensis with Stibatotheca fuchsiaefolia listed as a synonym:

fuchsiaefolia, Warb. in *Engl. et Prantl. Natürl. Pflanzenfam.* iii. 6a. (1894) 146 (= *Stibadotheca fuchsiaefolia*, A. DC.). — Am. trop.

Irmischer's monograph of the Begoniaceae in Engler und Prantl's natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien (Ed. 2.) 21: 548. 1925, listed Begonia fuchsiaefolia (A.DC) Warb. in the section Casparya:

Sekt. 45. *Casparya* A. DC. (als Gattung, zum Teil). ♂: 4 Tep., Filamente frei, Antheren linear, Konnektiv häufig weit hervorragend. ♀: 5—6 Tep., Griffel 3, häufig lange bleibend, 2spaltig, aber die Äste wieder mehrspaltig, die Verzweigungen aufrecht, rings von Papillen umgeben. Samenleisten 2spaltig, vom Innenwinkel der Fächer ausgehend. Frucht 3fächerig, nur selten mit deutlichen Flügeln, dagegen meist 3kantig und gewöhnlich diese Kanten oben in je ein Horn auslaufend, an diesen Kanten schließlich aufspringend. — Aufrechte (oder zum Teil vielleicht schlingende) Halbsträucher mit fiedernervigen Blättern. — Etwa 18 Arten in den Anden.

§ 1. *Stibadotheca* Klotzsch (als Gattung). Konnektiv in eine Borste auslaufend. — Mehrere Arten in den Anden Kolumbiens und Ekuadors, z. B. *B. ferruginea* L. fil. (Fig. 260 E) und *B. fuchsiaefolia* (A. DC.) Warb.

Since 1925 that combination has been listed in various check-lists and catalogues of the species of Begonia, as in Barkley (The Species of the Begoniaceae. Buxtonian 1, Suppl. 5, pp. 35-36. 1972.)

<u>Begonia fuchsifolia</u> Warburg <u>in</u> Engler & Prantl, Naturl. Pflanzenfam. 3, Ga: 146. 1894.	Casparya Americas
<u>Casparya fuchsiflora</u> A. DC. 1859.	
<u>Stibadotheca fuchsiflora</u> A. DC. 1859.	
<u>Casparya fuchsiflora</u> A. DC., Ann. So. Nat. Sér. 4, 11: 116. 1859.	Casparya Ecuador
See: <u>Begonia fuchsifolia</u> Warburg <u>in</u> Engler & Prantl 1894.	
<u>Stibadotheca fuchsiflora</u> A. DC., Ann. Sci. Nat. Sér. 4, 11: 24. 1859.	Casparya Ecuador
See: <u>Begonia fuchsifolia</u> Warburg in Engler & Prantl 1894.	

A study of the original literature reveals the following facts about the combination in question. The species to which the new combination of names has been applied was described by A. De Candolle (Ann. Sci. Nat. ser. 4, 11: 116. 1859) under the name of Casparya fuchsiaeflora as can be seen from the following passage:

§ III. — Begoniaceæ novæ.

GENUS CASPARYA.

Begonia: sp. Lin. f. Kunth, etc. — Genera Casparya, I-opteryx, Stibadotheca
et Sæssa Klotzsch Begon. — Sphenanthera Hassk.

Dehiscentia capsulae vere loculicida, angulis nempe longitudinaliter fissis. Placenta ex angulis internis loculorum.

Sectio Stibadotheca. — Genus Stibadotheca Klotzsch.

C. FUCHSIFLORA, caule..., ramis glabris herbaceis, foliis ovato-acuminatis cordatis, lobo uno rotundato majore, superne glabris margine denticulatis setosisque subtus ad nervos pilosis, petiolis glabris, stipulis dimidiato-obovatis mucronatis glabris, pedunculis folio subaequalibus pluries dictotomis ramisque erectis glabris, bracteis oblongis erectis apice laciniato-setosis, pedicellis fl. masc. apice dilatatis, sepalis ellipticis subaerentibus apice setaceo-ciliatis, petalis sub brevioribus laciniatis, antheris breviter apiculatis, fl. fem... — In nemoribus Andium Quitensium (Jameson, Plant. equin., 145).

The species was further treated by the same author (A. DC., Prodromus Syst. Nat. Regni Veg. 15: 269-270. 1864.)

CASPARYA. BEGONIACEÆ (AUCTOR ALPH. DC). 269

i. CASPARYA. — Begoniae sp. *Linn. f. Kunth in H. et B., etc.* — Casparya, Isopteryx, Stibadothea et Sassaia Klotzsch *Begon. Gattung. und Arten.* — Sphenanthera Hassk. in *Bot. Zeit.* 1857, p. 180.

Flores masc. Sepala 2. Petala 2. Stamina toro pulvinato inserta, libera; antheris elongatis, lateraliter rimis 2 dehiscentibus. *Flores fem.* Lobi 5-6, saepius per anthesin accrescentes. Styli 3, bilidi, ramis saepius divisis. Ovarium 3-loculare. Placentae ex angulis internis loculorum bipartitae, laminis arcuatis undique oveliferis, in sectione dubia Holoclinum integræ. Capsula 3-alata vel 3-cornuta, superne plana aut in conum plus minus elongatum producta, stylis cito (rarissimè tarde) orbata, alis vel angulis aequalibus vel subaequalibus, longitudinaliter demum a basi fissis, dehiscentiâ ideo vere loculicida. — Herbae validae aut suffrutices americani vel asiatici; foliis penni-, subpalmati- vel palmatinerviis; cymis frequenter unisexualibus et paucifloris; floribus purpureis, roseis aut albidis, femineis saepius basi bibracteolatis. — Dehiscentiâ dorsali loculorum ab aliis omnibus Begoniaceis distinctum genus. Sectiones non magis differunt quam in genere Begonia: priores, americanae, stylis multiramosis undique papillosis gaudent; ultimæ, asiaticæ, stylis bibracteolatis spiralliter cinctis in ordine frequentioribus.

Sectio I. STIBADOTHECA *Alph. DC. in Ann. sc. nat. ser. 4, v. 11, p. 416.* — Genus Stibadothea *Kl. Begon. p. 128, t. 12: f. A (excl. sp.)*.

Fl. masc. Sepala et petala elongata, subaequalia. Antherae apice setâ plus minus elongatâ terminatæ. *Fl. fem.* Lobi 6, quorum 5 exteriores paulo majores. Styli multiramosi, laciniis erectis linearibus undique papillosis. Capsula formâ fructus Trapezisiflorae, pedunculis saepe unisexualibus.

270 DICOTYL. SEU EXOGENÆ. CASPARYA.

2. C. FUCHSIAEFLORA (A. DC. l. c. p. 416), caule..., ramis glabris herbaceis, foliis ovato-acuminatis cordatis lobo uno rotundato ampliore superne glabris margine denticulatis setosisque subtus ad nervos pilosis petalis glabris, stipulis dimidiato-obovatis mucronatis glabris, pedunculis folio subaequalibus pluries dichotomis ramisque erectis glabris, bracteis oblongis apice laciniato-setosis, pedicellis fl. masc. apice dilatatis, sepalis ellipticis subacutis apice setaeo-ciliatis, petalis subbrevirioribus laciniatis, antheris breviter apiculatis, fl. fem. In nemoribus Andium Quitoensium alt. 7000 ped. (Jameson! pl. aequat. n. 415 in h. DC.). Folia 2-3 poll. longa, 10-12 lin. lata, petiolo 6-12 lin. longo, nervis lateralibus lineo-6-7, illine 4-5, acuminè longo, pulis superne rarissimis longis, subtus ad nervos brevibus ferrugineis. Stipulae 3-4 lin. longae, 2-2½ lin. latae, caducae. Cyma non diffusa. Bractea subverticillata, 3-4 lin. longa, caducae. Pedicelli 9-11 lin. longi, basi graciles, sensim latiores et superne cum sepalis confusi, purpurei. Flores coccinei (ex schudulâ). Sepala 5-6 lin. longa, obtusiuscula vel subcauta. Petala colorata, 3 lin. longa, medium usque laciniata. Antherarum apiculi graciles, variantes, ¼-¼ lin. longi. (v. s.)

Casparya fuchsiaeiflora A. DC. was duly listed in Index Kewensis (2: 449. 1895).

fuchsiaeiflora, A. DC. in *Ann. Sc. Nat. Sér. IV. xl.* (1859) 116.—Ecuador.

Another problem related to the species in question is the problem of the binomial Stibadotheca fuchsiaefolia A. DC. which appeared for the first time in Index Kewensis 1: 53. 1886-1895. From the study of the original literature it seems that De Candolle both in his original paper and in the 'Prodromus' merely put Casparya fuchsiaeflora under his section Stibadotheca. Warburg, although he placed his Begonia fuchsiaefolia in the subsection Stibadotheca, does not cite Stibadotheca fuchsiaefolia as its synonym! so it would appear that the entry in the Index Kewensis is simply the result of an unjustified interpretation put upon the facts.

Casparya fuchsiaeflora of De Candolle's was a validly published name and must be considered the basionym. If this is so, then it becomes evident that Warburg changed the specific epithet mistakenly when he transferred Casparya fuchsiaeflora into the genus Begonia. Since this is in contradiction to Article 56 of the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature, which specifies that when a species is transferred without change of rank to another genus the original epithet must be retained (provided that certain obstacles to not exist and which do not exist in this case.)

The name of this taxon with corrected orthography and its synonymy is:

Begonia fuchsiiflora (A.DC.) A. Baranov & F. A.
Barkley, comb. nov.

Casparya fuchsiaeflora A. DC., Ann. Sci. Nat. ser.
4, 11: 116. 1859.

Begonia fuchsiaefolia Warburg, Engl. & Prantl
natürlichen Pflanzenfam. 3, 6a: 146. 1894,
sphelmate.

Stibadotheca fuchsiaefolia (non A.DC. nec Warburg)
auct. Index Kewensis Suppl. 1: 53. 1886-1895,
sphalmate.

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